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54 Chewing gum having antitartar activity.

57 A chewing gum composition endowed with antitartar activity is disclosed, the composition comprising a chewing gum base and an amount of an active principle sufficient to induce an antitartar effect, the active principle being selected from the neutral and acidic alkali and alkaline-earth metal polyphosphates (particularly the pyrophosphates and metaphosphates) and the alkaline-earth metal citrates and malates, and mixtures thereof.

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Description

Chewing gum having antitartar activity

The present invention relates to a chewing gum composition having antitartar activity.

Tartar is a deposit which accumulates around the neck of teeth, growing and hardening on the bacterial plaque particularly near the orifices of the salivary ducts, on the buccal surfaces of the maxillary molars and the lingual surfaces of the mandibular anterior teeth.

Tartar consists of calcareous concretions (mainly calcium phosphate), epithelial cells desquamated from the buccal mucosa and microbial colonies of the oral cavity bacterial flora.

Calcium ions are present in saliva, wherein from 200 millions to 1 billion of bacteria per ml live together; the salivary origin of calcium is shown by the more widespread presence of tartar behind the incisors where is the duct of the submandibular gland and where the duct of the parotid gland opens on the vestibular surface of the maxillary second molar.

Therefore, tartar accumulates on the first bacterial plaque and only the plaque removal can eliminate the tartar and prevent its re-formation.

Tartar deposition prevailingly depends on the saliva pH variations, the saliva saturation degree, the increase in calcium ions brought about by the decomposition of foodstuffs containing them, and also on further mechanisms that have not been wholly understood so far.

The removal of the first bacterial plaque by the dentist is the most effective measure to be adopted; however, it would be very useful to prevent or at least counteract tartar formation by proper oral hygiene based on the daily, regular use of suitable tooth-pastes and medicated chewing gums.

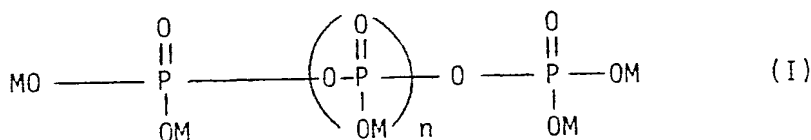
The applicants have now suitably developed a medicated chewing gum having antitartar activity, insofar as a chewing gum presents the remarkable advantages over a tooth-paste of providing a gradual release of the active ingredient and warranting a longer-lasting contact between the active ingredient and the relevant tooth structures whilst, at the same time, the chewing gum performs its usual massaging action on the gums.

Whereas medicated chewing gums for preventing tooth decay which comprise fluorinated compounds as active ingredients are known and are available on the market, the applicants are not aware of chewing gums endowed with antitartar activity.

The present invention provides a chewing gum composition having anti-tartar activity which comprises a chewing gum base and is characterized in that it also comprises an amount of an active ingredient sufficient to induce an antitartar effect selected from the neutral and acidic alkali and alkaline-earth metal polyphosphates, the alkaline-earth metal citrates and malates, and mixtures thereof.

Pursuant to the present invention, by "polyphosphates" the following compounds are meant

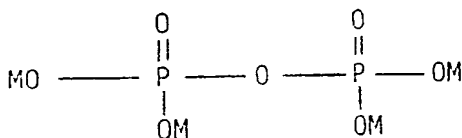
1. Straight chain polyphosphates of general formula (I)



wherein M is an alkali metal, preferably sodium or potassium, or is one-half equivalent of an alkaline-earth metal, preferably calcium, or is hydrogen; and n is an integer from 0 to 10⁵.

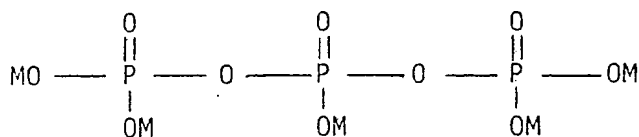
The following are particularly preferred:

(a) when n = 0, the dimer phosphates of formula



Among these, particularly preferred are the neutral and acidic pyrophosphates such as tetrasodium pyrophosphate, disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate, tetrapotassium pyrophosphate, dipotassium dihydrogen pyrophosphate and calcium pyrophosphate;

(b) when n = 1, the tripolyphosphates (or triphosphates) of formula



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Among these, particularly preferred are $\text{K}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ and $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$;

(c) among the polyphosphates wherein $n = 4-10^5$ the following metaphosphates are particularly preferred:

$(\text{NaPO}_3)_{10-15}$

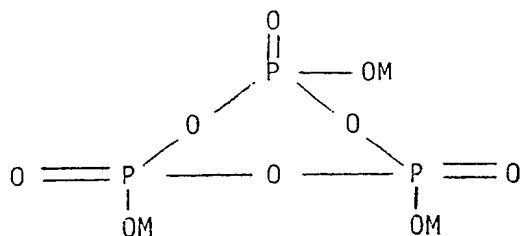
$(\text{NaPO}_3)_{50-100}$

$(\text{NaPO}_3)_{100-500}$, and

$(\text{KPO}_3)_{400-20,000}$ (Karoll's salt)

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2. The cyclic polyphosphates having three phosphorous atoms having the formula

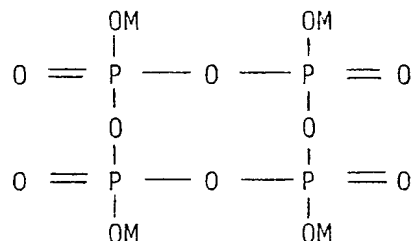


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among which sodium trimetaphosphate $(\text{NaPO}_3)_3$, known as Maddrell's salt is preferred, and those having four phosphorous atoms having the formula

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particularly sodium tetrametaphosphate.

The polyphosphates are not absorbed in the intestinal tract; their absorption can take place upon hydrolysis thereof into phosphates. Subsequently, they are salified with calcium and excreted in the stools.

Polyphosphates are present in many foodstuffs as preservatives and as agents for adjusting their taste and appearance. Used amounts vary from 0.2 to 1.8%

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The daily dose which can be safely administered to human beings has been fixed in 70 mg/kg of body weight, calculated as total phosphorous. The amounts used in the compositions of the present invention are markedly below this threshold.

It has been found that the optimum amount of polyphosphates, citrates or malates is comprised between 0.01 and 5% by weight calculated on the composition weight.

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Some examples of compositions are illustrated hereinbelow. Their preparation is carried out via the conventional procedures and equipments normally used for preparing chewing gums. In the examples percentages are by weight of the overall composition.

EXAMPLE 1

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NSTA synthetic chewing gum base 28

Sorbitol, powder 37

70% sorbitol solution 16

Mannitol, powder 14

Spearmint oil 1.2

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Sodium fluoride 0.018
 Saccharin 0.15
 Menthol 0.500
 Glycerol 1.6
 5 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 0.75

EXAMPLE 2

NSTA synthetic chewing gum base 28
 10 Sorbitol, powder 37
 70% sorbitol solution 16
 Mannitol, powder 14
 Spearmint oil 1.2
 Sodium fluoride 0.018
 15 Saccharin 0.15
 Menthol 0.500
 Glycerol 1.6
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 0.28
 20 Disodium pyrophosphate 0.22

EXAMPLE 3

NSTA synthetic chewing gum base 28
 Sorbitol, powder 37
 25 Mannitol, powder 14
 Spearmint oil 1.2
 Sodium fluoride 0.018
 Saccharin 0.15
 Menthol 0.500
 30 Glycerol 1.6
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Disodium pyrophosphate 0.22
 Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate 0.28
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

EXAMPLE 4

Sodium metaphosphate ($\text{Na}_3\text{P}_3\text{O}_9$) 0.8
 Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.75
 Menthol 0.3
 40 Saccharin 0.5
 Peppermint oil 0.8
 Anethole 0.15
 Glycerol 2
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 45 Sorbitol, powder 35
 Mannitol, powder 14
 NSTA synthetic chewing gum base 27
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

EXAMPLE 5

Sodium metaphosphate, Maddrell's salt 0.8
 Sodium metaphosphate ($\text{Na}_3\text{P}_3\text{O}_9$) 0.08
 Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.75
 Menthol 0.15
 55 Saccharin 0.30
 Peppermint oil 0.80
 Anethole 0.15
 Glycerol 2
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 60 Sorbitol, powder 35
 Mannitol, powder 14
 NSTA chewing gum base 27
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 6

Zinc citrate 0.50
 Sodium fluoride 0.02
 Menthol 0.50
 Peppermint oil 0.60
 Anethole 0.20
 Saccharin 0.15
 Glycerol 2
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Sorbitol, powder 30
 Mannitol 20
 Chewing gum base 25
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 7

Sodium metaphosphate, Maddrell's salt 0.50
 Zinc citrate 0.50
 Sodium fluoride 0.02
 Menthol 0.50
 Peppermint oil 0.60
 Anethole 0.20
 Saccharin 0.15
 Glycerol 2
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Sorbitol, powder 30
 Mannitol 20
 Chewing gum base 25
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 8

Sodium metaphosphate, Maddrell's salt 1
 Zinc citrate 1
 Sodium fluoride 0.02
 Menthol 0.50
 Peppermint oil 0.60
 Anethole 0.20
 Saccharin 0.15
 Glycerol 2
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Sorbitol, powder 30
 Mannitol 20
 Chewing gum base 25
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 9

Sodium metaphosphate, Maddrell's salt 2
 Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.8
 Saccharin 0.15
 Mint extract 1.1
 Glycerol 1
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Sorbitol, powder 35
 Mannitol, powder 16
 Chewing gum base 24
 Plasticizer gum 2
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 10

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 3
 Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.8
 Saccharin 0.15
 Mint extract 1.1
 Glycerol 1
 Potassium sorbate 0.15
 Sorbitol, powder 35

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Mannitol, powder 16
 Chewing gum base 24
 Plasticizer gum 2
 Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 11

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate 2
 Disodium pyrophosphate 1
 Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.8

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Saccharin 0.15

Mint extract 1.3

Anethole 0.2

Glycerol 1

Potassium sorbate 0.15

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Sorbitol, powder 35

Mannitol, powder 16

Chewing gum base 24

Plasticizer gum 2

Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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EXAMPLE 12

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 1.5

Disodium pyrophosphate 1.5

Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.8

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Saccharin 0.15

Mint extract 1.3

Anethole 0.2

Glycerol 1

Potassium sorbate 0.15

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Sorbitol, powder 35

Mannitol, powder 16

Chewing gum base 24

Plasticizer gum 2

Sorbitol solution balance to 100

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Claims

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1. A chewing gum composition having antitartar activity comprising a chewing gum base and an amount of an active principle sufficient to induce an antitartar effect selected from the neutral and acidic alkali and alkaline-earth metal polyphosphates and the alkali and alkaline-earth metal citrates and malates and mixtures thereof.

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2. The chewing gum composition of claim 1, wherein said polyphosphates are selected from the neutral and acidic alkali and alkaline-earth metal pyrophosphates and the alkali metal metaphosphates.

3. The chewing gum composition of claim 2, wherein the neutral and acidic alkali metal pyrophosphates are selected from tetrasodium pyrophosphate, disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate, tetrapotassium pyrophosphate, dipotassium dihydrogen pyrophosphate and calcium pyrophosphate.

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4. The chewing gum composition of claim 2, wherein the metaphosphates are selected from sodium trimetaphosphate and Maddrell's salt.

5. The chewing gum composition of claim 1, wherein the alkaline-earth metal citrate is zinc citrate.

6. The chewing gum composition of claim 1, wherein the alkaline-earth metal malate is calcium malate.

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7. The chewing gum composition of anyone of the preceding claims which comprises from 0.01% to 50% by weight of polyphosphate, citrate or malate.

8. A chewing gum composition according to anyone of the formulations of Examples 1 through 12 inclusive.

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I-00197 Roma (IT)(54) **Chewing gum having antitartar activity.**

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 88 83 0349

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	FR-A-2 130 275 (GENERAL FOODS) * Page 2, lines 39-40; page 3, lines 1-13; page 4, lines 31-40; page 5, lines 1-4; claims 5,6 *	1,2,7,8	A 23 G 3/30
X	DE-A-2 811 816 (WM. WRIGLEY JUN. CO.) * Claims; page 11, lines 20-26; pages 12,13 *	1,2,7,8	
X	NL-A-7 005 471 (INDIANA UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION) * Page 7, lines 31-34; tables A,B *	1-3,8	
X	US-A-3 422 184 (M.I. GOLDMAN) * Column 2, lines 44-58; examples 1,2 *	1-2,4,7,8	
X	US-A-4 269 860 (OGAWA et al.) * Column 2, lines 11-25; example 1 *	1,2,4-8	
X	US-A-4 325 939 (N.B. SHAH) * Formulation C *	1,5,7,8	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			A 23 G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 03-03-1989	Examiner LEPRETRE F.G.M.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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